

STATE OF MICHIGAN
COURT OF APPEALS

ERIC BRAVERMAN, as personal representative
for the ESTATE OF GWENDOLYN ROZIER,

FOR PUBLICATION
January 9, 2014

Plaintiff-Appellant,

v

No. 309528
Macomb Circuit Court
LC No. 2009-005299-NH

DARLA KAE GRANGER, M.D., HEUNG KIL
OH, M.D., IVAN G. OLARTE, M.D., ST. JOHN
HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL CENTER,
ROBERT PROVENZANO, M.D., MOHAMED A.
EL-GHOROURY, M.D., ST. CLAIR
SPECIALTY PHYSICIANS, ST. JOHN
HEALTH,

Defendants-Appellees.

Before: BOONSTRA, P.J., and DONOFRIO and BECKERING, JJ.

BOONSTRA, J. (*concurring*).

I fully concur in the majority opinion, and in its excellent analysis. I write separately only to emphasize that our opinion should not be interpreted as reflective of any viewpoint regarding religion generally or any particular religious belief or expression. To the contrary, it is reflective of the spirit of the First Amendment of the United States Constitution, and its guarantee of every person's right to freely exercise the religious beliefs and expressions of his or her choice, without governmental interference.

That said, however, it bears noting that every person bears responsibility for the decisions and choices that he or she makes in life. People make decisions and choices in all aspects of their lives, and for untold hosts of reasons. But regardless of the reasons, decisions and choices have consequences. It is the essence of personal responsibility that the makers of decisions and choices, relative to their own lives, bear the consequences that flow from those decisions and choices. Our recognition of that fact is in no respect a criticism or indictment (or endorsement, for that matter) of any person's decision or choice (or of the reasons for which it was made). It is merely an acknowledgement of the principle of personal responsibility.

In this sad case, Gwendolyn Rozier and her family made a choice, and decided to forego a blood transfusion that likely would have saved her life. In her particular case, and while the

reasons could have been many, the reason for doing so was based on her religious beliefs. But the reason simply does not matter. The choice was hers to make, whether for reasons of religion, or for altogether different reasons entirely, or in fact for no reason at all. But as in any aspect of life, where choices result in consequences, Ms. Rozier's choice resulted in a consequence for her. Sadly, that consequence was her death.

However unfortunate the nature of that consequence, it does not provide a basis for shifting responsibility for the consequence of Ms. Rozier's choice to others.¹ That choice, no matter how principled, admirable, and honorable it might have been, was hers and hers alone to make, and with that choice came the consequences that naturally flowed from it, irrespective of the righteousness of the reasons for which she made her choice.

For these additional reasons, I concur in the majority opinion.

/s/ Mark T. Boonstra

¹ In this case, that shifting of responsibility would place Ms. Rozier's medical professionals in the untenable position of having to choose between bearing legal responsibility for the consequences of Ms. Rozier's religion-based choices or, alternatively, opting not to treat her. In either event, they likely would face legal action, of different sorts. The First Amendment does not require that medical professionals be placed between such a rock and hard place.